# City of San Diego Chollas Creek Water-Effect Ratio Study and Draft Results

Presentation to the Chollas Creek Stakeholders

6/21/10









## Background



 The Chollas Creek Dissolved Copper, Lead, and Zinc TMDL is based on conservative baseline criteria.

 The study goal is to calculate a watereffect ratio (WER) and develop a sitespecific objective (SSO) for dissolved copper, lead, and zinc.



## The Chollas Creek Dissolved Metals TMDL states:



- The development of a site-specific objective is an acceptable step in determining appropriate targets for dissolved copper, lead, and zinc in Chollas Creek.
- Supported by the State Implementation Policy.
- If WER studies and scientific evidence indicate that site-specific objectives are appropriate in Chollas Creek, and that these site-specific objectives will protect the beneficial uses of this waterbody, the TMDL will be modified accordingly.



### **Chollas Creek Metals Summary**

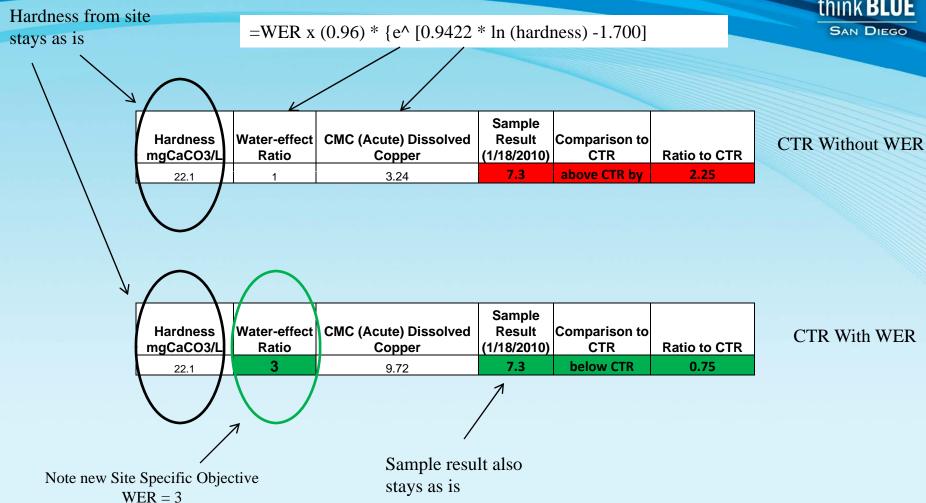


- Dissolved copper is the most frequently exceeded metal for the acute criteria.
- Dissolved lead has never exceeded acute criteria. Few chronic lead exceedances noted. Lead criteria is being revised by EPA.
- Dissolved zinc has fewer exceedances and primarily in the north fork.
- South fork has fewer metals exceedances in comparison to the north fork.



## How the California Toxics Rule and the WER works

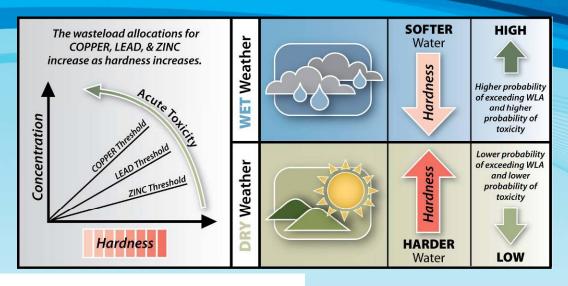




CTR With WER



## Relationship of Hardness and Dissolved Organic Carbon to Copper Toxicity

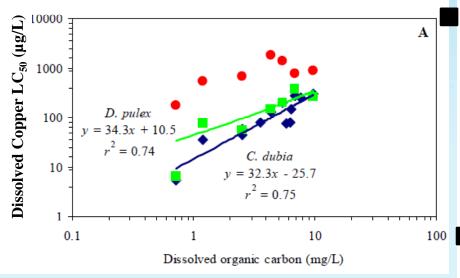


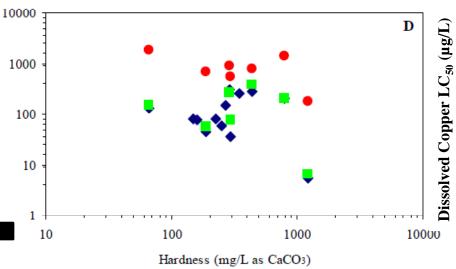


C. dubia=blue diamonds

D. pulex=green squares

P. promelas=red circles





Source: Parametrix and Hydroqual, 2006



### Rationale for WER Study



- 1. Historically, toxicity in Chollas related to pesticides not dissolved metals.
- 2. Dissolved organic carbon influences toxicity more than other water quality parameters.
- 3. USEPA recognizes that dissolved metals criteria may be more or less protective (USEPA, 1994)<sup>1</sup>.
- 4. Previous WER studies (e.g., Calleguas Creek and South San Francisco Bay) indicate copper WER >1, most lead and zinc final WER > 1.



#### Final WER/SSO Calculations



WER= 
$$\frac{EC_{50} \text{ Site Water}}{EC_{50} \text{ Control Water}}$$

- Separate WER for each site, flow event.
- Final WER (FWER) Options =
  - use the geometric mean of some or all of the WERs
  - or use most conservative WER
- Site-specific objective for Chollas Creek:

## **Draft Results**

DPR2-South Fork	Copper WER	Zinc WER
Event 1-DPR2	27.00	1.47
Event 2-DPR2	45.03	3.31
Min (DPR2), Conservative	27.00	1.47



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SD8(1)-North Fork	Copper WER	Zinc WER
Rangefnder WER-SD8(1)	10.81	2.07
Event 1-SD8(1)	22.14	0.56
Event 2-SD8(1)	37.37	2.57
Geomean (SD8(1))	20.76	1.44

Combined Events	Copper WER	Zinc WER
Event 1-DPR2	27.00	1.47
Event 2-DPR2	45.03	3.31
Rangefnder WER-SD8(1)	10.81	2.07
Event 1-SD8(1)	22.14	0.56
Event 2-SD8(1)	37.37	2.57
Geomean (Chollas Watershed)	25.54	1.71



## **Project Schedule**

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- √ 1/13/10 submit draft workplan
- ✓ 2/3/10 meeting to discuss workplan
- ✓ 1/13/10-2/11/10 rangefinder Test
- √ 2/10/10 finalize workplan
- ✓ 2/11/10 3/31/10 Spring WER Testing low and high flow events at 2 sites
  - 6/25/10 draft progress report (Spring events)
  - 10/1/10-12/1/10 Fall WER Testing 2 events at 2 sites
  - 1/20/11 draft WER report
  - 1/26/11 presentation of WER study
  - Finalize WER report

